WE CLAIM:

1. An anti-infective medical article prepared by exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.3 and 1.5 percent of a silver salt and between about 0.1 and 20 percent triclosan, where the treatment solution and the medical article do not contain chlorhexidine or a chlorhexidine salt.

2. The anti-infective medical article of claim 1, where the treatment solution further comprises an organic acid at a concentration of between about 0.1 and 5 percent.

3. The anti-infective medical article of claim 2, where the organic acid is citric acid.

4. The anti-infective medical article of claim 1, where the treatment solution further comprises an anti-inflammatory agent, at a concentration of between about 1 and 5 percent.

5. The anti-infective medical article of claim 4, where the anti-inflammatory agent is salicylic acid or a derivative thereof.

6. The anti-infective medical article of claim 1, where the treatment solution further comprises an additional antimicrobial agent.

7. The anti-infective medical article of claim 6, where the additional antimicrobial agent is selected from the group consisting of gramicidin, polymixin, norfloxacin, sulfamylon, polyhexamethylene biguanide, alexidine, minocycline, iodine, benzalkonium chloride and rifampicin.

8. The anti-infective medical article of claim 1, where the treatment solution further comprises between about 1 and 5 percent of one or more hydrophilic or hydrophobic polymer.

9. The anti-infective medical article of claim 1 which is a polytetrafluoroethylene patch.

10. A polymer-containing vascular catheter comprising between about 100 and 600 micrograms of triclosan in releasable form per centimeter and between about 25 and 100 micrograms of silver atom or ion in releasable form per centimeter, where the catheter does not contain chlorhexidine or a chlorhexidine salt.

11. A method of preparing an anti-infective medical article comprising exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.3 and 1.5 percent of a silver salt and between about 0.1 and 20 percent triclosan, where the treatment solution and the medical article do not contain chlorhexidine or a chlorhexidine salt.

12. The method of claim 11, where the treatment solution further comprises an organic acid at a concentration of between about 0.1 and 5 percent.

13. The method of claim 12, where the organic acid is citric acid.

14. The method of claim 11, where the treatment solution further comprises an anti-inflammatory agent, at a concentration of between about 1 and 5 percent.

15. The method of claim 14, where the anti-inflammatory agent is salicylic

acid or a derivative thereof.

16. The method of claim 11, where the treatment solution further comprises an additional antimicrobial agent.

17. The method of claim 14, where the additional antimicrobial agent is selected from the group consisting of gramiciain, polymixin, norfloxacin, sulfamylon, polyhexamethylene biguanide, alexidine, minocycline, iodine, benzalkonium chloride and rifampicin.

18. The method of claim 11, where the treatment solution further comprises between about 1 and 5 percent of one or more hydrophilic or hydrophobic polymer.

19. The method of claim 11, where the polymer-containing medical article is a polytetrafluoroethylene patch.

20. An anti-infective medical article prepared by exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.3 and 1.5 percent of a silver compound and between about 0.1 and 20 percent of a chlorinated phenol, where the chlorinated phenol is not triclosan.

21. The anti-infective medical article of claim 20, where the chlorinated phenol is parachlorometaxylenol.

22. An anti-infective medical article prepared by exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.1 and 5 percent of a metal compound, between about 0.1 and 20 percent triclosan, and between about 0.5 and 10 percent of a hydrogel.

23. The anti-infective medical article of claim 22, where the metal compound is a silver compound.

24. The anti-infective medical article of claim 22, where the hydrogel comprises polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

25. An anti-infective medical article prepared by exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.1 and 5 percent of a silver compound, between about 0.1 and 20 percent of triclosan, and between about 1 and 5 percent of an anti-inflammatory agent.

26. The anti-infective medical article of claim 25, where the anti-inflammatory agent is salicylic acid or a derivative thereof.

27. The anti-infective medical article of claim 25, where the treatment solution further comprises an additional antimicrobial agent.

28. The anti-infective medical article of claim 27, where the additional antimicrobial agent is selected from the group consisting of chlorhexidine, a chlorhexidine salt, gramicidin, polymixin, norfloxacin, sulfamylon, polyhexamethylene biguanide, alexidine, minocycline, iodine benzalkonium chloride and rifampicin.

29. The anti-infective medical article of claim 25 which is a polytetrafluoroethylene graft.

30. A method of preparing an anti-infective medical article, comprising exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.3 and 1.5 percent of a silver compound

and between about 0.1 and 20 percent of a chlorinated phenol, where the chlorinated phenol is not triclosan.

31. The method of claim 30, where the chlorinated phenol is parachlorometaxylenol.

32. A method of preparing an anti-infective medical article comprising exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.1 and 5 percent of a metal compound, between about 0.1 and 20 percent triclosan, and between about 0.5 and 10 percent of a hydrogel.

33. The method of claim 32, where the metal compound is a silver compound.

34. The method of claim 32, where the hydrogel comprises polyvinylpyrrolidone.

35. A method of preparing an anti-infective medical article comprising exposing a polymer-containing medical article, for an effective period of time, to a treatment solution comprising between about 0.1 and 5 percent of a silver compound, between about 0.1 and 20 percent of triclosan, and between about 1 and 5 percent of an anti-inflammatory agent.

36. The method of claim 35, where the anti-inflammatory agent is salicylic acid or a derivative thereof.

37. The method of claim 35, where the treatment solution further comprises an additional antimicrobial agent.

38. The method of claim 34, where the additional antimicrobial agent is selected from the group consisting of chlorhexidine, a chlorhexidine salt, gramicidin, polymixin, norfloxacin, sulfamylon, polyhexamethylene biguanide, alexidine, minocycline, iodine benzalkonium chloride and rifampicin.